



Mrs. Emma E. Felch, Treasurer Fond du Lac, Wis., Social Economic Club, Tells How She was Cured of Irregular and Painful Menstruation by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for irregular and painful menstruation, and was entirely cured after using two bottles. I can truly say it is a boon to suffering women, and I would recommend all suffering from the above troubles to try a few bottles and be cured. Very thankfully yours, EMMA E. FELCH, Division St., Fond du Lac, Wis."

\$5000 FORFEIT IF THE ABOVE LETTER IS NOT GENUINE.

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhoea, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating (or flatulence), general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all-gone" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues and hopelessness, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine, for you need the best.

No other medicine for female ills in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

There are but two kinds of starch. Defiance Starch, which is the best starch made and—the rest. Other starches contain chemicals, which work harm to the clothes, rot them and cause them to break. Defiance is absolute.

DEFIANCE STARCH

ly pure. It is guaranteed perfectly satisfactory or money back. The proof is in the doing and Defiance does. 16 ounces for 10 cents. Your grocer sells it. MANUFACTURED BY THE DEFIANCE STARCH CO., OMAHA, NEB.

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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.

It beats the devil

all how some dealers will impose on their customers by offering them, when Alabastine is called for, cheap kalsomines that will spoil their walls. Such action is certainly prompted by a method which is not commendable to honest dealers.

Alabastine, a durable cement base wall coating, not a kalsomine, costs no more to apply than cheap dope that spoils your walls and injures the health of your family. Alabastine is a dry powder, comes in packages, mixes with cold water, in white and fourteen beautiful tints, for use on plastered walls, wood ceiling, brick or canvas, superior to paint or paper. Full directions on every package. Ask druggist or paint dealer for sample card of tints or write to **ALABASTINE COMPANY, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.**

No good cause ever started with a working majority.

No chromos or cheap premiums, but a better quality and one-third more of Defiance Starch for the same price of other starches.

Locomotives Still in Demand. Electricity may be the motive power of the future, but the fact remains that in the census year 1900 the output of steam locomotives was more than 3,000, valued at more than \$30,000,000.

Nothing Doing. In his "Story of the Cowboy," Emerson Hough gives the following quarterly report of a foreman to an eastern ranch owner: "Dear Sir, we have brand 800 calves this roundup we have made sum hay potatoes is a fare crop. That Irishman yu lef in charge at the other camp got so fresh an' we had to kill him. Nothing much has happened since yu lef. Yurs truly, Jim."

ARE YOUR CLOTHES FADED? Use Red Cross Ball Blue and make them white again. Large 2 oz. package, 5 cents.

JOHN B. GOODWIN CHOSEN FOR HEAD OF ODD-FELLOWS



The convention of Oddfellows of the United States at Des Moines elected John B. Goodwin of Atlanta, Ga., to be chief of the order. The feature of the meeting was the parade, in which 25,000 men participated. The parade was reviewed by Gov. Cummins, Mayor Brenton, Grand Sire Goodwin and Past Grand Sire Sible.

REIGNS, THOUGH IN JAIL.

Peculiar Condition of Affairs in German Principality.

The minister of Cult decided that the Count of Leiningen-Westerburg, sentenced to six months in the penitentiary for immoral practices, cannot be prevented from exercising his prerogatives, that is from nominating parsons, burgomasters, poor wardens, and police and other officials in his toy kingdom. Several papers, appointing such officials, have been signed by his grace in jail. The count is said to be highly amused at the impotent protests against his effrontery for, though a felon, he still remains spiritual and mundane lord of the towns of Ibenstadt, Westerburg and Schadeck, where he reigns according to his sovereign pleasure. The count is a near relative of King Edward on his mother's side, but the kaiser and grand duke of Hesse have now suspended him as "hereditary councillor of the Crown."

ECHO OF THE FAIR WILL CASE.

Mrs. Nettie Craven in Danger of Trial On Perjury Charge.

Mrs. Nettie R. Craven, contestant in the Fair will case, will have to stand trial for perjury if she can be induced or forced to return to California. She is now in Portland, Ore. The district attorney of San Francisco has asked the police to look her up.

Since she received \$50,000 from the Fair heirs two months ago the California supreme court has passed on the



perjury charge in her case and has held that an action for perjury will lie against her.

The interest of the Fairs—Mrs. Herman Oelrichs and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.—in this prosecution is that they wish to clear their father's name of what they regard as false statements made by Mrs. Craven.

Influence of Chess.

If a Scottish scientist is to be believed, the people of those countries in which chess is most frequently played are invariably more civilized than those who inhabit countries in which little attention is paid to this great game. The best chess players in the world, he points out, were to be found in Spain during the period of its splendor, and in Italy during the renaissance, whereas to-day there are few persons in those countries who care for the game.

Cheap Automobile.

Every man his own automobile maker, is the motto of a St. Louis engineer, who has just completed a five-horse-power machine, with a speed of eighteen miles an hour, entirely the work of his own hands. The labor of construction took six months, because the engineer was employed in the daytime, and could only work on his machine during the evenings. It is six feet four inches long, and weighs 1,300 pounds. The actual cost of the material was \$250.

A NOTED IRISH BEAUTY.

Lady Beatrice Butler is Accorded Noteworthy Distinction.

Lady Beatrice Butler, who recently became the bride of Brig-Gen. Reginald Pole-Carew, is the daughter of a hundred earls, the possessor of a pri-



vate income of about \$150,000 a year, a clever writer, a painter of ability, and in Gen. Carew has won for a husband one of the few heroes of the luckless Transvaal campaign. Her crowning distinction, however, has come most fitly from a king, Edward VII. having pronounced her "quite the prettiest woman in Ireland."

BERNHARDT IS THE FAVORITE.

Famous Actress Extremely Popular with Her Countrymen.

One of the newspapers devoted to the feminine interest has been organizing a competition relative to the nomination of celebrated Frenchwomen to an "Academy of Lady Immortals." From the result it appears that no less a person than Mme. Sarah Bernhardt was the prime favorite with the electors. She received 9,000 votes. She was followed by Mme. Lemaire and Louise Abbema, artists; Daniel Lesseur, novelist; Augusta Holmes, composer of music; the Duchess d'Uzes, patroness of art; Severine, the lady journalist; Mme. Rejane, the actress; Mme. Adam, the lady politician; Mme. Rostand, poetess, and wife of the dramatist; Mme. Alphonse Daudet; Gyp or the Comtesse de Martel, writer of amusing fiction and so on. There were also nominated two vocalists, Mme. Mario Delna of the Opera Comique, and Emma Calve.

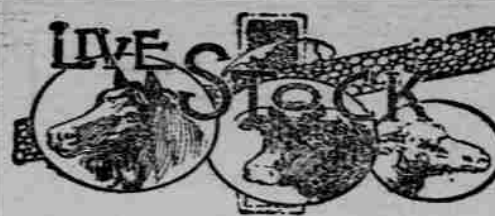
AMERICAN CONSUL AT PANAMA.

Representative Has Reflected Credit on the United States.

Hezek A. Gudger, consul general for the United States at Panama, has had his hands full during the troubles on



the isthmus. His firmness and moderation have been highly praised by representatives of European governments, and his standing with the State Department at Washington is high.



The Lungs of Farm Animals.

Stockmen and others seldom stop to ponder the relation of the lungs of farm animals to the services they render. Yet it is believed that size of the lungs has much to do with the laying on of fat, as well as of the consuming of fat in the exercise of the animal. The greatest consumer of fat is the hog, and he has the smallest lungs. We find it cheaper to turn food into fat by way of the hog than by the use of any other farm animal. The smaller the lungs the less carbonic acid gas they throw off, and the less carbonic acid gas they throw off the less fat do they consume in the creation of that gas. The hog is a fat producer, because he has no need of exercising much and therefore no need of using up much energy. It would perhaps be better to say that he has no need of creating that energy, which would simply go to waste.

We could not, if we would, produce fat cheaply by using the racehorse as an instrument. He has very large lungs, and those lungs change fat into carbonic acid gas very rapidly. The racer, of all animals, requires a well-balanced ration, and his allowance of carbohydrates must not be reduced below a certain amount, for out of this part of the ration he must create energy. The proteins are indeed necessary to repair the wasted muscles, but the carbohydrates are the coal from which is created the heat to drive the machine. Oats are, therefore, a most excellent ration for horses, as they supply protein and carbohydrate material in about the right proportion.

The dairy cow and the beef steer differ in their lung capacity or should differ. The beef does not need lungs correspondingly large with the dairy cow. She must transform her carbonaceous foods into milk and butter fat, while the steer has only to store up the surplus fat he can get out of his food. He does not therefore change fat into carbonic acid gas as rapidly as does the cow. Some cows with very large lung capacity remain poor all the days of their lives, but are most excellent machines for turning food into valuable dairy products.—Farmers' Review.

Suggestions on Dipping Sheep.

Frank E. Emery, vice director of the Wyoming station, in a recent bulletin, gives the following advice: An infected flock should be quarantined so that it shall not transmit the disease to other flocks, and should be kept from public highways where other flocks may pass, until it can be thoroughly cleansed and cured. We suggest that the dipping tank should be so set that the sheep come to it down a slight incline. That the dip be kept deep enough in the tank so each sheep is immersed and is obliged to swim a few feet to get out on the rising incline, which is quite long compared with the approach and fitted with water tight floor so the fluid draining from the sheep will flow back to the tank.

As a means of heating the tank a small furnace to use wood, or coal, or an oil stove could be used. It should be a feasible plan to set the tank in a brick wall so a small fire or the oil stove could be used under it and the dip heated as desired with the least possible handling. Two or three float thermometers should be purchased with the tank. Cost is about 35 cents each for good ones. At Fort Steele, Wyo., Messrs. Cosgriff Bros. have a turntable approach to the dipping tanks. The central part on this turntable bears several gates which assist in dividing the sheep into squads and hastening or retarding their movement from the yards as may be needed. Men stationed along the line of movement bring up the sheep or squeeze the dip out of the wool as those dipped climb the incline leading out of the tank. Every user of a tank should carefully select a dip free from anything which can hurt the fibers of the fleece or be poisonous to the sheep.

Shorthorn Association Prosperous.

Probably the American Shorthorn Association is more prosperous than any other live stock association in the United States. There are few associations of this character that have a surplus big enough to put at interest. The association mentioned has a large sum of money invested, as is shown by the following financial statement taken from a pamphlet just issued:

ASSETS.	
Balance in treasurer's hands.	\$4,690.44
Chicago real estate.	5,500.00
Harvey real estate.	5,500.00
Office furniture.	500.00
Books on hand.	14,290.00
Bonds, \$60,000.00; present worth.	64,800.00
Share of stock.	25.00
	\$91,805.44
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock.	\$20,000.00
Estimated cost of pedigrees on hand.	12,350.00
Prizes not awarded.	12,350.00
Surplus.	55,955.44
	\$91,805.44

Mutton is this year the poor man's meat. The high prices of other kinds of meat are driving consumers to the use of mutton to a much larger extent than ever before. The result must be either a decided increase in the price of sheep or a very great increase in the number of sheep in the country.



Packed and Print Butter.

From a census bulletin we take the following: The quantity of butter made at creameries has been reported under two heads—"packed solid" and "prints or rolls." It appears that of all creamery butter, 32,956,596 pounds, or 78.3 per cent, is packed in solid form, and 91,169,956 pounds, or 21.7 per cent, in prints or rolls. The totals of these two forms in the several states indicate differences in the market requirements and the local customs as to preparing butter for shipment and sale. In the New England states, the numerous cities and large towns easy of access furnish markets where butter can be sold directly to retail dealers or consumers. For this purpose it is prepared in bricks, prints or balls weighing a half pound or a pound. Vermont excepted, the creameries of these states make twice as much butter into prints as they pack in solid form. In Rhode Island and Connecticut, with consuming markets at their doors, eight pounds of creamery butter is put into prints and every pound packed. In Vermont, on the contrary, with little local demand and the consequent necessity of shipping away to market, only about one-fourth of the creamery butter is made into prints. In New York the practice has always been to pack butter solidly in firkins, tubs, or boxes; and print butter is rather exceptional in the great market of New York city. In that state, therefore, four and a half pounds of butter are packed to one pound put in prints. The Philadelphia market, on the contrary, and Pennsylvania markets in general, have always been noted for print butter; consequently it is not surprising to find that the creameries of that state report almost as much made into prints as the quantity solid packed. From Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota butter must be sent long distances to market, and naturally goes mainly in bulk; less than one-eighth of the creamery product of those states is made into prints. South Dakota, even more remote from market, packs 99 per cent of its creamery butter in solid form. But upon the Pacific coast local customs favor butter in rolls of two pounds weight, accordingly in the states of California, Oregon, and Washington, three-fourths of all the butter made at creameries is reported in prints or rolls.—Farmers' Review.

Keeping a Record.

At a Wisconsin farmers' institute D. B. Foster said: In the most convenient place on each side by my stable I hang a spring scale and a very conveniently is placed a lead pencil and a card (about 5 1/2 x 15 inches for ten cows, small as possible, so as to be handy), ruled and cross-ruled, to make one square for each cow for each day of the month. The weight of the morning milking for each cow is put in the top of her particular square and the night weight underneath. The scale, pencil and record must be convenient, and the work of recording will soon become a fixed habit just as much as the brushing off of the cow's hair, or any other of the thousand things we do without ever thinking of the work it is nor the time it takes. At the end of each month a new card replaces the old one, which goes to the house to be figured up and entered in the yearly record book, so as to show just how many pounds of milk each cow has given each month since she came to my dairy.

Blanketing Cows.

From time to time blanketing of cows is advocated. This has been tried in various parts of the world—in the United States, Europe and Australia. It has several times been reported on quite favorably. Yet it always drops out of sight again in this country. Some of the Dutch farmers have the habit well fixed. One of the leading butter makers in Wisconsin has in past years followed the practice of covering his cows. Generally the covering is done to keep off the cold, but sometimes to keep off flies. Covers for the latter purpose are of course too light to be of use in cold weather, and if covering were extensively practiced summer and winter it would require two sets of covers. For the present there is little likelihood that American dairymen will take kindly to the blanketing idea, certainly not so with those that believe a wire fence is all the protection a dairy cow needs in winter.

A Queer Ration for Calves.

No less a paper than the New Zealand and Dairyman is advocating the use of cod liver oil in the raising of calves. It claims to have discovered its efficacy as a partial ration. This oil is fed with separator skim milk, and is supposed to take the place of the cream that has been removed from the milk in separating. The amount to be fed each day is two liquid ounces. The oil costs about \$1.25 per gallon, which means that the cost per calf is about 2 cents per day. This is not an excessive cost if it does the work proposed. In the United States we have many cheaper things, such as flax seed. In this country to put calves on a partial ration of cod liver oil would be to call into alliance the corner drug store. We will wait to see how the New Zealanders succeed before we take up with the novelty. Possibly in a year the method will have dropped out of sight.

The fool who rocks the boat generally lives to regret it.